

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau(43) International Publication Date
20 September 2001 (20.09.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/68583 A2(51) International Patent Classification⁷: C07C 67/38,
69/24

(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP01/02908

(22) International Filing Date: 14 March 2001 (14.03.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
00200927.2 14 March 2000 (14.03.2000) EP
00309654.2 1 November 2000 (01.11.2000) EP(71) Applicant: SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH
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Amsterdam (NL); JAGER, Willem, Wabe; Badhuisweg
3, NL-1031 CM Amsterdam (NL).(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ,
DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR,
HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,
NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM,
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian
patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European
patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— without international search report and to be republished
upon receipt of that reportFor two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

WO 01/68583 A2

(54) Title: PROCESS FOR THE CARBONYLATION OF ETHYLENICALLY UNSATURATED COMPOUNDS

(57) Abstract: Process for the carbonylation of ethylenically unsaturated compounds having 3 or more carbon atoms by reaction with carbon monoxide and an hydroxyl group containing compound in the presence of a catalyst system. The catalyst system includes (a) a source of palladium cations; (b) a bidentate diphosphine of formula (I): $R^1R^2 > P - R^3 - R^4 - P < R^5R^6$, wherein P represents a phosphorus atom; R^1 , R^2 , R^5 and R^6 independently represent the same or different optionally substituted organic groups containing a tertiary carbon atom through which the group is linked to the phosphorus atom; R^3 and R^4 independently represent optionally substituted alkylene groups and R represents an optionally substituted aromatic group; (c) a source of anions derived from an acid having a pKa less than 3, as measured at 18 °C in an aqueous solution. The process is carried out in the presence of an aprotic solvent.

PROCESS FOR THE CARBONYLATION OF ETHYLENICALLY
UNSATURATED COMPOUNDS

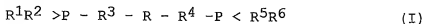
This invention relates to a process for the carbonylation of ethylenically unsaturated compounds having 3 or more carbon atoms, by reaction with carbon monoxide and a hydroxyl group containing compound in the presence of a catalyst system including a source of palladium cations; a bidentate diphosphine and a source of anions to prepare carboxylic acids and/or esters.

Such a process is known in the art and described in for example EP-A-0495547, EP-A-0495548 and WO-A-9842717.

Depending on catalyst, reaction conditions and substrates, carbonylation of ethylenically unsaturated compounds having 3 or more carbon atoms can proceed with varying selectivities to the several possible isomeric products in varying yields. Generally only one isomeric product is preferred. The selectivity towards one of several possible isomeric products is called regioselectivity. For the carbonylation of ethylenically unsaturated compounds having 3 or more carbon atoms, regioselectivity towards a linear product, i.e. towards reaction at the primary carbon atom, is often desirable. For example, in the preparation of components of detergent compositions, efforts have been made to increase the selectivity with respect to linear carbonylation products.

Although good selectivities towards a linear product can be obtained by the processes described in EP-A-0495547, EP-A-0495548 and WO-A-9842717, there still exists a need for further improvement of the selectivity towards a linear product.

In WO-A-9619434 a process for the carbonylation of ethylene is described. The process is carried out in the presence of a catalyst system comprising palladium as a preferred Group VIII metal, and a bidentate diphosphine of formula I,



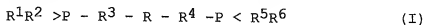
wherein P represents a phosphorus atom; R^1 , R^2 , R^5 and R^6 can independently represent the same or different optionally substituted organic groups containing a tertiary carbon atom through which the group is linked to the phosphorus atom; R^3 and R^4 independently represent optionally substituted lower alkylene groups and R represents an optionally substituted aromatic group.

In WO-A-9619434 it is mentioned that propene was found to be difficult to carbonylate to the extent that the described catalyst system can be viewed as not being able to carbonylate propene.

It has now surprisingly been found that a catalyst system as described in WO-A-9619434 can be successful in the carbonylation of ethylenically unsaturated compounds having 3 or more carbon atoms, when the carbonylation process is carried out in the presence of an aprotic solvent. Moreover, carbonylation in the presence of this specific catalyst system and environment results in a high regioselectivity towards a linear product.

Accordingly this invention provides a process for the carbonylation of ethylenically unsaturated compounds having 3 or more carbon atoms by reaction with carbon monoxide and a hydroxyl group containing compound in the presence of a catalyst system including:

- (a) a source of palladium cations;
- (b) a bidentate diphosphine of formula I,



wherein P represents a phosphorus atom; R¹, R², R⁵ and R⁶ independently represent the same or different optionally substituted organic groups containing a tertiary carbon atom through which the group is linked to the phosphorus atom; R³ and R⁴ independently represent optionally substituted alkylene groups and R represents an optionally substituted aromatic group;

(c) a source of anions derived from an acid having a pK_a less than 3, as measured at 18 °C in an aqueous solution; carried out in the presence of an aprotic solvent.

In the process according to the invention, suitable sources for palladium of component (a) include its salts, such as for example the salts of palladium and halide acids, nitric acid, sulphuric acid or sulphonic acids; palladium complexes, e.g. with carbon monoxide or acetylacetonate, or palladium combined with a solid material such as an ion exchanger. Preferably, a salt of palladium and a carboxylic acid is used, suitably a carboxylic acid with up to 12 carbon atoms, such as salts of acetic acid, propionic acid and butanoic acid, or salts of substituted carboxylic acids such as trichloroacetic acid and trifluoroacetic acid. A very suitable source is palladium(II) acetate.

In the diphosphine of formula I, R represents an optionally substituted aromatic group which is linked to the phosphorus atoms via the alkylene groups. The aromatic group can be a monocyclic group, such as for example a phenyl group or a polycyclic group, such as for example naphthyl, anthryl or indyl group. Preferably, the aromatic group R contains only carbon atoms, but R can also represent an aromatic group wherein a carbon chain is interrupted by one or more hetero atoms, such as nitrogen, sulphur or oxygen atom in for example a pyridine, pyrrole, furan, thiophene, oxazole or thiazole

group. Most preferably the aromatic group R represents a phenyl group.

Optionally the aromatic group is substituted.

5 Suitable substituents include groups containing hetero-atoms such as halides, sulphur, phosphorus, oxygen and nitrogen. Examples of such groups include chloride, bromide, iodide and groups of the general formula -O-H, -O-X², -CO-X², -CO-O-X², -S-H, -S-X², -CO-S-X², -NH₂, -NHX², -NR²X³, -NO₂, -CN, -CO-NH₂, -CO-NHX², -CO-NX²X³ 10 and -CI₃, in which X² and X³, independently, represent alkyl groups having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms like methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl and n-butyl.

If the aromatic group is substituted it is preferably substituted with one or more aryl, alkyl or cycloalkyl 15 groups, preferably having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms. Suitable groups include, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl and iso-butyl, phenyl and cyclohexyl.

Most preferably, however, the aromatic group is non-substituted and only linked to the alkylene groups which 20 connect it with the phosphorus atoms. Preferably the alkylene groups are connected at adjacent positions, for example the 1 and 2 positions, of the aromatic group.

Preferably the alkylene groups R³ and R⁴ are lower alkylene groups. By lower alkylene groups is understood 25 alkylene groups comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms. The alkylene groups can be substituted, for example with alkyl groups, or non-substituted. Preferably the alkylene groups are non-substituted. More preferably the alkylene groups are unsubstituted methylene or ethylene groups, 30 most preferably methylene groups.

R¹, R², R⁵ and R⁶ can independently represent organic groups containing a tertiary carbon atom through which the group is linked to the phosphorus atom. The groups

R¹, R², R⁵ and R⁶ are only connected to each other via the phosphorus atom. The organic groups preferably have from 4 to 20 carbon atoms and more preferably from 4 to 8 carbon atoms. The tertiary carbon atom can be substituted with aliphatic, cyclo-aliphatic or aromatic substituents or can form part of a substituted saturated or non-saturated aliphatic ring structure. Hence examples of suitable organic groups are tert-butyl, 2-(2-methyl)-butyl, 2-(2-ethyl)butyl, 2-(2-phenyl)butyl, 2-(2-methyl)pentyl, 2-(2-ethyl)pentyl, 2-(2-methyl-4-phenyl)-pentyl and 1-(1-methyl)cyclohexyl groups. Preferably the tertiary carbon atom is substituted with alkyl groups, i.e. preferably the organic group is a tertiary alkyl group. Of these, tert-butyl groups are most preferred. Preferably the groups R¹, R², R⁵ and R⁶ represent the same tertiary alkyl groups, most preferably groups R¹, R², R⁵ and R⁶ are tert-butyl groups.

An especially preferred bidentate diphosphine is 1,2-bis[(di(tert-butyl)phospinomethyl)benzene (also known as bis[di(tert-butyl)phospino]-o-xylene).

The ratio of moles of bidentate diphosphine, i.e. catalyst component (b), per mole atom of palladium cations, i.e. catalyst component (a), ranges from 0.5 to 10, preferably from 1 to 3.

The source of anions derived from acid having a pK_a below 3.0 (measured in aqueous solution at 18 °C) preferably is a non-coordinating anion. Hereby is meant that little or no covalent interaction takes place between the palladium and the anion.

Examples of suitable anions include anions of phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, sulphonic acids and halogenated carboxylic acids such as trifluoroacetic acid.

Sulphonic acids are in particular preferred, for example trifluoromethanesulphonic acid, p-toluene-sulphonic acid and 2,4,6-trimethylbenzene sulphonic acid, 2-hydroxypropane-2-sulphonic acid, tert-butyl sulphonic acid, methyl sulphonic acid. The acid can also be an ion exchanging resin containing sulphonic acid groups. Especially preferred are methyl sulphonic acid, tert-butyl sulphonic acid and 2,4,6-trimethylbenzene sulphonic acid.

The molar ratio of the source of anions and palladium is preferably between 1:1 and 10:1 and more preferably between 1:1 and 5:1.

The process is carried out in the presence of an aprotic solvent. Suitable solvents include ketones, such as for example methylbutylketone; ethers, such as for example anisole (methyl phenyl ether), 2,5,8-trioxanonane (diglyme), diethylether, tetrahydrofuran, diphenylether, diisopropylether and the dimethylether of di-ethylene-glycol; esters, such as for example methylacetaat, dimethyladipate and butyrolactone; amides, such as for example dimethylacetamide and N-methylpyrrolidone; and sulfoxides and sulphones, such as for example dimethylsulphoxide, di-isopropylsulphone, sulfolane (tetrahydrothiophene-2,2-dioxide) 2-methylsulfolane and 2-methyl-4-ethylsulfolane.

Very suitable are aprotic solvents having a dielectric constant that is below a value of 50, more preferably in the range of 3 to 8, at 298.15 K and 1 bar. In the present context, the dielectric constant for a given solvent is used in its normal meaning of representing the ratio of the capacity of a condenser with that substance as dielectric to the capacity of the same condenser with a vacuum for dielectric. Values for the dielectric constants of common organic liquids can be found in general reference books, such as the Handbook of

Chemistry and Physics, 76th edition, edited by David R. Lide et.al, and published by CRC press in 1995, and are usually quoted for a temperature of about 20 or 25 °C, i.e. about 293.15 or 298.15 K, and atmospheric pressure, i.e. about 1 bar, or can readily be converted to that temperature and pressure using the conversion factors quoted. If no literature data for a particular compound is available, the dielectric constant may be readily measured using established physico-chemical methods.

For example, the dielectric constant of anisole is 4.3 (at 294.2 K), of diethyl ether is 4.3 (at 293.2 K), of sulfolane is 43.4 (at 303.2 K), of methylpentanoate is 5.0 (at 293.2 K), of diphenylether is 3.7 (at 283.2 K), of dimethyladipate is 6.8 (at 293.2 K), of tetrahydrofuran is 7.5 (at 295.2 K), of methylnonanoate is 3.9 (at 293.2 K). A preferred solvent is anisole.

If the hydroxyl group containing compound is an alkanol, a further preferred aprotic solvent is the ester carbonylation product of the ethylenically unsaturated compound, carbon monoxide and the alkanol.

The process is advantageously carried out in an excess of aprotic solvent, i.e. at a ratio (v/v) of aprotic solvent to hydroxyl group containing compound of at least 1:1. Preferably this ratio ranges from 1:1 to 10:1 and more preferably from 1:1 to 5:1. Most preferably the ratio (v/v) ranges from 1.5 :1 to 3:1.

The ethylenically unsaturated compound has at least 3 carbon atoms in an unsaturated carbon chain. Preferably the ethylenically unsaturated compound has from 4 to 20 and more preferably from 4 to 14 carbon atoms. The ethylenically unsaturated compound is preferably an alkene having 1 to 3 carbon-carbon double bonds per

molecule. The alkene can be substituted or non-substituted. Suitable substituents include alkyl and aryl groups as well as groups containing hetero-atoms such as halides, sulphur, phosphorus, oxygen and nitrogen.

5 Examples of substituents include chloride, bromide, iodide and hydroxy, alkoxy, carboxy, amino, amido, nitro, cyano, thiol or thioalkoxy groups.

Examples of ethylenically unsaturated compounds having 3 or more carbon atoms include propene, 1-butene, 10 2-butene, isobutene, pentenes, hexenes, octenes and dodecenes, 1,5-cyclooctadiene, cyclododecene, methyl pentenoate and pentene nitril.

The process according to the invention has been found to be especially advantageous for the carbonylation of those compounds which are internally unsaturated, such as 15 for example 2-butene or methyl-3-pentenoate. For these compounds side-reactions more easily occur and linear products are more difficult to obtain. With the process of the present invention high regioselectivity towards the linear product can also be obtained for internally 20 unsaturated compounds.

Preferred hydroxyl group containing compounds are water and alkanols. If the hydroxyl group containing compound is water, the product obtained will be a 25 carboxylic acid. Esters are obtained if the hydroxyl group containing compound is an alkanol. More preferably the hydroxyl group containing compound is an alkanol. Suitable alkanols include monoalcohols, preferably those having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms per molecule such as for 30 example methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, butanol and phenol, and poly-alkanols such as 1,2-ethanediol and 1,3-propanediol.

The advantages of the invention are especially clear when an ethylenically unsaturated compound having 3 or 35 more, and more particularly 4 or more, carbon atoms, such

as for example octene or dodecene, is reacted with carbon monoxide and an alkanol having 3 or less, more particular 2 or 1 carbon atoms.

The ratio (v/v) of ethylenically unsaturated compound and hydroxyl group containing compound can vary between wide limits and suitably lies in the range of 1:0.1 to 1:10, more suitably from 2:1 to 1:2.

The carbonylation reaction according to the invention is carried out at moderate temperatures and pressures. Suitable reaction temperatures are in the range of 50-250 °C, preferably in the range of 80-120 °C. The reaction pressure is usually at least atmospheric. Suitable pressures are in the range of 1 to 100 bar, preferably in the range of 5 to 65 bar.

Carbon monoxide partial pressures in the range of 1-65 bar are preferred. In the process according to the present invention, the carbon monoxide can be used in its pure form or diluted with an inert gas such as nitrogen, carbon dioxide or noble gases such as argon. Small amounts of hydrogen can also be present. In general, the presence of more than 5% hydrogen is undesirable, since this can cause hydrogenation of the conjugated diene.

The amount of catalyst used in the process is not critical. Good results are obtained when the amount of palladium cations is in the range of 10^{-7} to 10^{-1} gram atom per mole of ethylenically unsaturated compound. Preferably this amount is in the range of 10^{-5} to 5.10^{-2} gat per mole.

The invention will be illustrated by the following examples.

Examples 1-2 and comparative examples A-C

The experiments were carried out in a 250 ml magnetically stirred autoclave. The autoclave was charged with 0.25 mmol of palladium(II) acetate, 0.6 mmol of

5 bidentate diphosphine ligand as indicated in Table I,
0.5 mmol acid as indicated in Table I, 30 ml 2-butene and
a specific amount of hydroxyl group containing compound
and solvent as indicated in Table I. After being flushed
10 with carbon monoxide, the autoclave was pressurized with
carbon monoxide to a partial pressure as indicated in
Table I. Subsequently, the reactor was sealed and the
contents were heated to 100 °C and maintained at that
15 temperature for 3 hours. The initial rate of
carbonylation is indicated in Table I. The initial rate
of carbonylation is defined as the mean rate of carbon
monoxide consumption over the first 30% substrate
conversion. After cooling, a sample was taken from the
20 contents of the reactor and analyzed by Gas Liquid
Chromatography (GLC). The 2-butene was for nearly 100%
converted to esters. The ester product mainly consisted
of linear methylpentanoate and branched 2-methyl
methylbutanoate. The selectivity towards the linear
methylpentanoate is indicated in Table I.

20 The examples show that the best results are obtained
when using 1,2-bis[di(tert-butyl)phospinomethyl]benzene
as a ligand. Comparative examples A,B,C show that the use
of an alternative ligand, e.g. 1,3-bis[di(tert-butyl)-
phosphino]propane or 1,3-P,P'-di(2-phospha-1,3,5,7-tetra-
25 methyl-6,9,10-trioxatricyclo [3.3.1.1{3.7}]decyl) propane
leads to only moderate product linearity.

Table I
Carbonylation of 2-butene

Ex.	Ligand	Acid	Solvent (ml)	Hydroxyl group containing compound (ml)	CO (bar)	Initial reaction rate	Product linearity (%)
1	TPB	t-BuS	anisole (40)	methanol (20)	60	290	97
2	TPB	t-BuS	anisole (40)	methanol (20)	30	330	97
A	TPP	t-BuS	anisole (40)	methanol (20)	30	625	93
B	DPA3	t-BuS	none	methanol (40)	30	170	82
C	DPA3	t-BuS	sulfolane (40)	methanol (40)	30	200	82

t-BuS = tert-butyl sulphonic acid

TPB = 1,2-bis[di(tert-butyl)phosphinomethyl]benzene

TPP = 1,3-bis[di(tert-butyl)phosphino]propane

DPA3 = 1,3-P, P'-di(2-phospha-1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-6,9,10-trioxatricyclo [3.3.1.1{3.7}]-decyl)propane

Examples 3-5 and comparative examples D-F

The experiments were carried out in a 250 ml magnetically stirred autoclave. The autoclave was charged with 0.25 mmol of palladium(II) acetate, 0.6 mmol of bidentate diphosphine ligand as indicated in Table II, a specific amount of acid as indicated in Table II, 20 ml 1-octene and a specific amount of hydroxyl group containing compound and solvent as indicated in Table II. After being flushed, the autoclave was pressurized with carbon monoxide to a partial pressure of 30 bar. Subsequently, the reactor was sealed and the contents were heated to the temperature as indicated in Table II and maintained at that temperature for 3 hours. The initial rate of carbonylation is indicated in Table II. The initial rate of carbonylation is defined as the mean rate of carbon monoxide consumption over the first 30% substrate conversion. After cooling, a sample was taken from the contents of the reactor and analysed by GLC. The octene was for nearly 100% converted to esters. The ester product mainly consisted of methylnonanoate, 2-methylmethyloctanoate and 2-ethyl methylheptanoate. The selectivity towards the linear methylnonanoate is indicated in Table II.

The examples show that the best results are obtained when using 1,2-bis[di(tert-butyl)phosphinomethyl]benzene as a ligand and an ether having a dielectric constant of 4.3 (at 294.2 K), i.e anisole, as a solvent. The use of sulfolane as a solvent also results in a high product selectivity, however, less than for anisole. Comparative examples D, E and F show that the use of an alternative ligand, e.g. 1,3-bis[di(tert-butyl)phosphino]propane or 1,3-P,P'-di(2-phospha-1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-6,9,10-trioxatricyclo [3.3.1.1{3.7}]decyl) propane, leads to only moderate product linearity for the esters obtained.

Table II
Carbonylation 1-octene

Ex.	Ligand	Acid (mmol)	Solvent (ml)	Hydroxyl group containing compound (ml)	T (°C)	Initial reaction rate	Product linearity (%)
3	TPB	2,4,6 MBS (0.5)	anisole (40)	methanol (20)	100	70	97
4	TPB	t-BuS (1)	anisole (40)	methanol (20)	110	100	97
5	TPB	t-BuS (0.5)	sulfolane (40)	methanol (20)	100	70	93
D	TPP	t-BuS (0.5)	anisole (40)	methanol (20)	100	120	90
E	TPP	t-BuS (1)	sulfolane (40)	methanol (20)	100	60	84
F	DPA3	t-BuS (0.5)	sulfolane (40)	methanol (20)	100	90	82

2,4,6 MBS = 2,4,6-trimethyl-benzene sulphononic acid

Example 6 and comparative examples G-K

The experiments were carried out in a 250 ml magnetically stirred autoclave. The autoclave was charged with 0.25 mmol of palladium(II) acetate, 0.6 mmol of bidentate diphosphine ligand as indicated in Table III, 1 mmol tert-butyl sulphonic acid, 10 ml methyl-3-pentenoate and a specific amount of hydroxyl group containing compound and solvent as indicated in Table III. After being flushed, the autoclave was pressurized with carbon monoxide to a partial pressure as indicated in Table III. Subsequently, the reactor was sealed and the contents were heated to 100 °C and maintained at that temperature for 3 hours. The initial rate of carbonylation is indicated in Table III. The initial rate of carbonylation is defined as the mean rate of carbon monoxide consumption over the first 30% substrate conversion. After cooling, a sample was taken from the contents of the reactor and analysed by GLC. The methyl-3-pentenoate was for nearly 100% converted to diesters. The diester product contained mainly dimethyladipate and 2-methyl dimethylglutarate and a small amount of 2-ethyl dimethylsuccinate. The selectivity towards the linear dimethyladipate is indicated in Table III.

The examples show that the best result is obtained when using 1,2-bis[di(tert-butyl)phospinomethyl]benzene as a ligand and anisole as a solvent. Comparative examples G-K show that the use of an alternative ligand, e.g. 1,3-bis[di(tert-butyl)phospino]propane or 1,3-P,P'-di(2-phospha-1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-6,9,10-trioxatricyclo[3.3.1.1{3.7}]decyl) propane leads to only moderate product linearity. Remarkably the use of an aprotic solvent in addition to one of the alternative ligands leads to decreased product linearity, whereas the use of

an aprotic solvent in combination with the other
alternative ligand leads to increased product linearity.

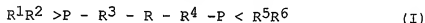
Table III
Carbonylation of methyl-3-pentenoate

Ex.	Ligand	Solvent (ml)	Hydroxyl group containing compound (ml)	CO (bar)	Initial reaction rate	Product linearity (%)
G	TPP	None	methanol (40)	60	20	89
H	TPP	anisole (40)	methanol (10)	60	100	94
I	DPA3	none	methanol (40)	20	115	84
J	DPA3	anisole (40)	methanol (10)	60	50	70
K	DPA3	anisole (30)	methanol (20)	30	250	80
6	TPB	anisole (40)	methanol (10)	60	150	96

C L A I M S

1. Process for the carbonylation of ethylenically unsaturated compounds having 3 or more carbon atoms by reaction with carbon monoxide and a hydroxyl group containing compound in the presence of a catalyst system including:

- (a) a source of palladium cations;
(b) a bidentate diphosphine of formula I,



wherein P represents a phosphorus atom; R^1 , R^2 , R^5 and R^6 independently represent the same or different optionally substituted organic groups containing a tertiary carbon atom through which the group is linked to the phosphorus atom; R^3 and R^4 independently represent optionally substituted alkylene groups and R represents an optionally substituted aromatic group;

(c) a source of anions derived from an acid having a pKa less than 3, as measured at 18 °C in an aqueous solution; carried out in the presence of an aprotic solvent.

2. Process as claimed in claim 1, wherein R represents a phenyl group.

3. Process as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein R^3 and R^4 represents methylene groups.

4. Process as claimed in any one of claims 1-3, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^5 and R^6 represent tert-butyl groups.

5. Process as claimed in any one of claims 1-4, wherein the source of anions is derived from a sulphonic acid.

6. Process as claimed in any one of claims 1-5, wherein the aprotic solvent has a dielectric constant that is below a value of 50 at 298.15 K and 1 bar.

7. Process as claimed in claim 6, wherein the aprotic solvent is anisole.
8. Process as claimed in any one of claims 1-5, wherein the aprotic solvent is an ester carbonylation product of a ethylenically unsaturated compound, carbon monoxide and an alkanol.
- 5 9. Process as claimed in any one of claims 1-8, wherein the hydroxyl group containing compound is an alkanol.
- 10 10. Process as claimed in any one of claims 1-9, wherein the ethylenically unsaturated compound is internally unsaturated.

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau(43) International Publication Date
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WO 01/68583 A2(51) International Patent Classification⁷: C07C 67/38,
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(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP01/02908

(22) International Filing Date: 14 March 2001 (14.03.2001)

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00309654.2 1 November 2000 (01.11.2000) EP(71) Applicant: SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH
MAATSCHAPPIJ B.V. (NL/NL); Carel van Bylandtlaan
30, NL-2596 HR The Hague (NL).(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ,
DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR,
HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,
NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM,
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian
patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European
patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— without international search report and to be republished
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3, NL-1031 CM Amsterdam (NL).For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

WO 01/68583 A2

(54) Title: PROCESS FOR THE CARBONYLATION OF ETHYLENICALLY UNSATURATED COMPOUNDS

(57) Abstract: Process for the carbonylation of ethylenically unsaturated compounds having 3 or more carbon atoms by reaction with carbon monoxide and an hydroxyl group containing compound in the presence of a catalyst system. The catalyst system includes (a) a source of palladium cations; (b) a bidentate diphosphine of formula (I): $R^1R^2 > P - R^3 - R^4 - P < R^3R^4$, wherein P represents a phosphorus atom; R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 independently represent the same or different optionally substituted organic groups containing a tertiary carbon atom through which the group is linked to the phosphorus atom; R^3 and R^4 independently represent optionally substituted alkylene groups and R represents an optionally substituted aromatic group; (c) a source of anions derived from an acid having a pKa less than 3, as measured at 18 °C in an aqueous solution. The process is carried out in the presence of an aprotic solvent.

PROCESS FOR THE CARBONYLATION OF ETHYLENICALLY
UNSATURATED COMPOUNDS

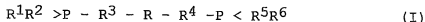
This invention relates to a process for the carbonylation of ethylenically unsaturated compounds having 3 or more carbon atoms, by reaction with carbon monoxide and a hydroxyl group containing compound in the presence of a catalyst system including a source of palladium cations; a bidentate diphosphine and a source of anions to prepare carboxylic acids and/or esters.

Such a process is known in the art and described in for example EP-A-0495547, EP-A-0495548 and WO-A-9842717.

Depending on catalyst, reaction conditions and substrates, carbonylation of ethylenically unsaturated compounds having 3 or more carbon atoms can proceed with varying selectivities to the several possible isomeric products in varying yields. Generally only one isomeric product is preferred. The selectivity towards one of several possible isomeric products is called regioselectivity. For the carbonylation of ethylenically unsaturated compounds having 3 or more carbon atoms, regioselectivity towards a linear product, i.e. towards reaction at the primary carbon atom, is often desirable. For example, in the preparation of components of detergent compositions, efforts have been made to increase the selectivity with respect to linear carbonylation products.

Although good selectivities towards a linear product can be obtained by the processes described in EP-A-0495547, EP-A-0495548 and WO-A-9842717, there still exists a need for further improvement of the selectivity towards a linear product.

In WO-A-9619434 a process for the carbonylation of ethylene is described. The process is carried out in the presence of a catalyst system comprising palladium as a preferred Group VIII metal, and a bidentate diphosphine of formula I,



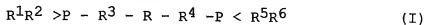
wherein P represents a phosphorus atom; R^1 , R^2 , R^5 and R^6 can independently represent the same or different optionally substituted organic groups containing a tertiary carbon atom through which the group is linked to the phosphorus atom; R^3 and R^4 independently represent optionally substituted lower alkylene groups and R represents an optionally substituted aromatic group.

In WO-A-9619434 it is mentioned that propene was found to be difficult to carbonylate to the extent that the described catalyst system can be viewed as not being able to carbonylate propene.

It has now surprisingly been found that a catalyst system as described in WO-A-9619434 can be successful in the carbonylation of ethylenically unsaturated compounds having 3 or more carbon atoms, when the carbonylation process is carried out in the presence of an aprotic solvent. Moreover, carbonylation in the presence of this specific catalyst system and environment results in a high regioselectivity towards a linear product.

Accordingly this invention provides a process for the carbonylation of ethylenically unsaturated compounds having 3 or more carbon atoms by reaction with carbon monoxide and a hydroxyl group containing compound in the presence of a catalyst system including:

- (a) a source of palladium cations;
- (b) a bidentate diphosphine of formula I,



wherein P represents a phosphorus atom; R¹, R², R⁵ and R⁶ independently represent the same or different optionally substituted organic groups containing a tertiary carbon atom through which the group is linked to the phosphorus atom; R³ and R⁴ independently represent optionally substituted alkylene groups and R represents an optionally substituted aromatic group;

(c) a source of anions derived from an acid having a pKa less than 3, as measured at 18 °C in an aqueous solution; carried out in the presence of an aprotic solvent.

In the process according to the invention, suitable sources for palladium of component (a) include its salts, such as for example the salts of palladium and halide acids, nitric acid, sulphuric acid or sulphonic acids; palladium complexes, e.g. with carbon monoxide or acetylacetonate, or palladium combined with a solid material such as an ion exchanger. Preferably, a salt of palladium and a carboxylic acid is used, suitably a carboxylic acid with up to 12 carbon atoms, such as salts of acetic acid, propionic acid and butanoic acid, or salts of substituted carboxylic acids such as trichloroacetic acid and trifluoroacetic acid. A very suitable source is palladium(II) acetate.

In the diphosphine of formula I, R represents an optionally substituted aromatic group which is linked to the phosphorus atoms via the alkylene groups. The aromatic group can be a monocyclic group, such as for example a phenyl group or a polycyclic group, such as for example naphthyl, anthryl or indyl group. Preferably, the aromatic group R contains only carbon atoms, but R can also represent an aromatic group wherein a carbon chain is interrupted by one or more hetero atoms, such as nitrogen, sulphur or oxygen atom in for example a pyridine, pyrrole, furan, thiophene, oxazole or thiazole

group. Most preferably the aromatic group R represents a phenyl group.

Optionally the aromatic group is substituted. Suitable substituents include groups containing hetero-atoms such as halides, sulphur, phosphorus, oxygen and nitrogen. Examples of such groups include chloride, bromide, iodide and groups of the general formula $-O-H$, $-O-X^2$, $-CO-X^2$, $-CO-O-X^2$, $-S-H$, $-S-X^2$, $-CO-S-X^2$, $-NH_2$, $-NHX^2$, $-NR^2X^3$, $-NO_2$, $-CN$, $-CO-NH_2$, $-CO-NHX^2$, $-CO-NX^2X^3$ and $-CI_3$, in which X^2 and X^3 , independently, represent alkyl groups having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms like methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl and n-butyl.

If the aromatic group is substituted it is preferably substituted with one or more aryl, alkyl or cycloalkyl groups, preferably having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms. Suitable groups include, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl and iso-butyl, phenyl and cyclohexyl.

Most preferably, however, the aromatic group is non-substituted and only linked to the alkylene groups which connect it with the phosphorus atoms. Preferably the alkylene groups are connected at adjacent positions, for example the 1 and 2 positions, of the aromatic group.

Preferably the alkylene groups R^3 and R^4 are lower alkylene groups. By lower alkylene groups is understood alkylene groups comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms. The alkylene groups can be substituted, for example with alkyl groups, or non-substituted. Preferably the alkylene groups are non-substituted. More preferably the alkylene groups are unsubstituted methylene or ethylene groups, most preferably methylene groups.

R^1 , R^2 , R^5 and R^6 can independently represent organic groups containing a tertiary carbon atom through which the group is linked to the phosphorus atom. The groups

R^1 , R^2 , R^5 and R^6 are only connected to each other via the phosphorus atom. The organic groups preferably have from 4 to 20 carbon atoms and more preferably from 4 to 8 carbon atoms. The tertiary carbon atom can be substituted with aliphatic, cyclo-aliphatic or aromatic substituents or can form part of a substituted saturated or non-saturated aliphatic ring structure. Hence examples of suitable organic groups are tert-butyl, 2-(2-methyl)-butyl, 2-(2-ethyl)butyl, 2-(2-phenyl)butyl, 2-(2-methyl)pentyl, 2-(2-ethyl)pentyl, 2-(2-methyl-4-phenyl)-pentyl and 1-(1-methyl)cyclohexyl groups. Preferably the tertiary carbon atom is substituted with alkyl groups, i.e. preferably the organic group is a tertiary alkyl group. Of these, tert-butyl groups are most preferred. Preferably the groups R^1 , R^2 , R^5 and R^6 represent the same tertiary alkyl groups, most preferably groups R^1 , R^2 , R^5 and R^6 are tert-butyl groups.

An especially preferred bidentate diphosphine is 1,2-bis[(di(tert-butyl)phosphinomethyl)benzene (also known as bis[di(tert-butyl)phosphino]-o-xylene).

The ratio of moles of bidentate diphosphine, i.e. catalyst component (b), per mole atom of palladium cations, i.e. catalyst component (a), ranges from 0.5 to 10, preferably from 1 to 3.

The source of anions derived from acid having a pK_a below 3.0 (measured in aqueous solution at 18 °C) preferably is a non-coordinating anion. Hereby is meant that little or no covalent interaction takes place between the palladium and the anion.

Examples of suitable anions include anions of phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, sulphonc acids and halogenated carboxylic acids such as trifluoroacetic acid.

Sulphonic acids are in particular preferred, for example trifluoromethanesulphonic acid, p-toluene-sulphonic acid and 2,4,6-trimethylbenzene sulphonic acid, 2-hydroxypropane-2-sulphonic acid, tert-butyl sulphonic acid, methyl sulphonic acid. The acid can also be an ion exchanging resin containing sulphonic acid groups. Especially preferred are methyl sulphonic acid, tert-butyl sulphonic acid and 2,4,6-trimethylbenzene sulphonic acid.

The molar ratio of the source of anions and palladium is preferably between 1:1 and 10:1 and more preferably between 1:1 and 5:1.

The process is carried out in the presence of an aprotic solvent. Suitable solvents include ketones, such as for example methylbutylketone; ethers, such as for example anisole (methyl phenyl ether), 2,5,8-trioxanonane (diglyme), diethylether, tetrahydrofuran, diphenylether, diisopropylether and the dimethylether of di-ethylene-glycol; esters, such as for example methylacetate, dimethyladipate and butyrolactone; amides, such as for example dimethylacetamide and N-methylpyrrolidone; and sulfoxides and sulphones, such as for example dimethylsulphoxide, di-isopropylsulphone, sulfolane (tetrahydrothiophene-2,2-dioxide) 2-methylsulfolane and 2-methyl-4-ethylsulfolane.

Very suitable are aprotic solvents having a dielectric constant that is below a value of 50, more preferably in the range of 3 to 8, at 298.15 K and 1 bar. In the present context, the dielectric constant for a given solvent is used in its normal meaning of representing the ratio of the capacity of a condenser with that substance as dielectric to the capacity of the same condenser with a vacuum for dielectric. Values for the dielectric constants of common organic liquids can be found in general reference books, such as the Handbook of

Chemistry and Physics, 76th edition, edited by David R. Lide et.al, and published by CRC press in 1995, and are usually quoted for a temperature of about 20 or 25 °C, i.e. about 293.15 or 298.15 K, and atmospheric pressure, i.e. about 1 bar, or can readily be converted to that temperature and pressure using the conversion factors quoted. If no literature data for a particular compound is available, the dielectric constant may be readily measured using established physico-chemical methods.

For example, the dielectric constant of anisole is 4.3 (at 294.2 K), of diethyl ether is 4.3 (at 293.2 K), of sulfolane is 43.4 (at 303.2 K), of methylpentanoate is 5.0 (at 293.2 K), of diphenylether is 3.7 (at 283.2 K), of dimethyladipate is 6.8 (at 293.2 K), of tetrahydrofuran is 7.5 (at 295.2 K), of methylnonanoate is 3.9 (at 293.2 K). A preferred solvent is anisole.

If the hydroxyl group containing compound is an alkanol, a further preferred aprotic solvent is the ester carbonylation product of the ethylenically unsaturated compound, carbon monoxide and the alkanol.

The process is advantageously carried out in an excess of aprotic solvent, i.e. at a ratio (v/v) of aprotic solvent to hydroxyl group containing compound of at least 1:1. Preferably this ratio ranges from 1:1 to 10:1 and more preferably from 1:1 to 5:1. Most preferably the ratio (v/v) ranges from 1.5 :1 to 3:1.

The ethylenically unsaturated compound has at least 3 carbon atoms in an unsaturated carbon chain. Preferably the ethylenically unsaturated compound has from 4 to 20 and more preferably from 4 to 14 carbon atoms. The ethylenically unsaturated compound is preferably an alkene having 1 to 3 carbon-carbon double bonds per

molecule. The alkene can be substituted or non-substituted. Suitable substituents include alkyl and aryl groups as well as groups containing hetero-atoms such as halides, sulphur, phosphorus, oxygen and nitrogen.

5 Examples of substituents include chloride, bromide, iodide and hydroxy, alkoxy, carboxy, amino, amido, nitro, cyano, thiol or thioalkoxy groups.

Examples of ethylenically unsaturated compounds having 3 or more carbon atoms include propene, 1-butene, 10 2-butene, isobutene, pentenes, hexenes, octenes and dodecenes, 1,5-cyclooctadiene, cyclododecene, methyl pentenoate and pentene nitril.

The process according to the invention has been found to be especially advantageous for the carbonylation of 15 those compounds which are internally unsaturated, such as for example 2-butene or methyl-3-pentenoate. For these compounds side-reactions more easily occur and linear products are more difficult to obtain. With the process of the present invention high regioselectivity towards 20 the linear product can also be obtained for internally unsaturated compounds.

Preferred hydroxyl group containing compounds are water and alkanols. If the hydroxyl group containing 25 compound is water, the product obtained will be a carboxylic acid. Esters are obtained if the hydroxyl group containing compound is an alkanol. More preferably the hydroxyl group containing compound is an alkanol. Suitable alkanols include monoalcohols, preferably those having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms per molecule such as for 30 example methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, butanol and phenol, and poly-alkanols such as 1,2-ethanediol and 1,3-propanediol.

The advantages of the invention are especially clear when an ethylenically unsaturated compound having 3 or 35 more, and more particularly 4 or more, carbon atoms, such

as for example octene or dodecene, is reacted with carbon monoxide and an alkanol having 3 or less, more particular 2 or 1 carbon atoms.

5 The ratio (v/v) of ethylenically unsaturated compound and hydroxyl group containing compound can vary between wide limits and suitably lies in the range of 1:0.1 to 1:10, more suitably from 2:1 to 1:2.

10 The carbonylation reaction according to the invention is carried out at moderate temperatures and pressures. Suitable reaction temperatures are in the range of 50-250 °C, preferably in the range of 80-120 °C. The reaction pressure is usually at least atmospheric. Suitable pressures are in the range of 1 to 100 bar, preferably in the range of 5 to 65 bar.

15 Carbon monoxide partial pressures in the range of 1-65 bar are preferred. In the process according to the present invention, the carbon monoxide can be used in its pure form or diluted with an inert gas such as nitrogen, carbon dioxide or noble gases such as argon. Small
20 amounts of hydrogen can also be present. In general, the presence of more than 5% hydrogen is undesirable, since this can cause hydrogenation of the conjugated diene.

25 The amount of catalyst used in the process is not critical. Good results are obtained when the amount of palladium cations is in the range of 10^{-7} to 10^{-1} gram atom per mole of ethylenically unsaturated compound. Preferably this amount is in the range of 10^{-5} to 5.10^{-2} gat per mole.

30 The invention will be illustrated by the following examples.

Examples 1-2 and comparative examples A-C

The experiments were carried out in a 250 ml magnetically stirred autoclave. The autoclave was charged with 0.25 mmol of palladium(II) acetate, 0.6 mmol of

bidentate diphosphine ligand as indicated in Table I, 0.5 mmol acid as indicated in Table I, 30 ml 2-butene and a specific amount of hydroxyl group containing compound and solvent as indicated in Table I. After being flushed with carbon monoxide, the autoclave was pressurized with carbon monoxide to a partial pressure as indicated in Table I. Subsequently, the reactor was sealed and the contents were heated to 100 °C and maintained at that temperature for 3 hours. The initial rate of carbonylation is indicated in Table I. The initial rate of carbonylation is defined as the mean rate of carbon monoxide consumption over the first 30% substrate conversion. After cooling, a sample was taken from the contents of the reactor and analyzed by Gas Liquid Chromatography (GLC). The 2-butene was for nearly 100% converted to esters. The ester product mainly consisted of linear methylpentanoate and branched 2-methyl methylbutanoate. The selectivity towards the linear methylpentanoate is indicated in Table I.

The examples show that the best results are obtained when using 1,2-bis[di(tert-butyl)phospinomethyl]benzene as a ligand. Comparative examples A,B,C show that the use of an alternative ligand, e.g. 1,3-bis[di(tert-butyl)-phosphino]propane or 1,3-P,P'-di(2-phospha-1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-6,9,10-trioxatricyclo [3.3.1.1{3.7}]decyl) propane leads to only moderate product linearity.

Table I
Carbonylation of 2-butene

Ex.	Ligand	Acid	Solvent (ml)	Hydroxyl group containing compound (ml)	CO (bar)	Initial reaction rate	Product linearity (%)
1	TPB	t-BuS	anisole (40)	methanol (20)	60	290	97
2	TPB	t-BuS	anisole (40)	methanol (20)	30	330	97
A	TPP	t-BuS	anisole (40)	methanol (20)	30	625	93
B	DPA3	t-BuS	none	methanol (40)	30	170	82
C	DPA3	t-BuS	sulfolane (40)	methanol (40)	30	200	82

t-BuS = tert-butyl sulphonic acid

TPB = 1,2-bis[di(tert-butyl)phosphinomethyl]benzene

TPP = 1,3-bis[di(tert-butyl)phosphino]propane

DPA3 = 1,3-P, P'-di(2-phospha-1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-6,9,10-trioxatricyclo [3.3.1.1{3.7}]-decyl)propane

Examples 3-5 and comparative examples D-F

The experiments were carried out in a 250 ml magnetically stirred autoclave. The autoclave was charged with 0.25 mmol of palladium(II) acetate, 0.6 mmol of bidentate diphosphine ligand as indicated in Table II, a specific amount of acid as indicated in Table II, 20 ml 1-octene and a specific amount of hydroxyl group containing compound and solvent as indicated in Table II. After being flushed, the autoclave was pressurized with carbon monoxide to a partial pressure of 30 bar. Subsequently, the reactor was sealed and the contents were heated to the temperature as indicated in Table II and maintained at that temperature for 3 hours. The initial rate of carbonylation is indicated in Table II. The initial rate of carbonylation is defined as the mean rate of carbon monoxide consumption over the first 30% substrate conversion. After cooling, a sample was taken from the contents of the reactor and analysed by GLC. The octene was for nearly 100% converted to esters. The ester product mainly consisted of methylnonanoate, 2-methyl methyloctanoate and 2-ethyl methylheptanoate. The selectivity towards the linear methylnonanoate is indicated in Table II.

The examples show that the best results are obtained when using 1,2-bis[di(tert-butyl)phosphinomethyl]benzene as a ligand and an ether having a dielectric constant of 4.3 (at 294.2 K), i.e anisole, as a solvent. The use of sulfolane as a solvent also results in a high product selectivity, however, less than for anisole. Comparative examples D, E and F show that the use of an alternative ligand, e.g. 1,3-bis[di(tert-butyl)phosphino]propane or 1,3-P,P'-di(2-phospha-1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-6,9,10-trioxatricyclo [3.3.1.1{3.7}]decyl) propane, leads to only moderate product linearity for the esters obtained.

Table II
Carbonylation 1-octene

Ex.	Ligand	Acid (mmol)	Solvent (ml)	Hydroxyl group containing compound (ml)	T (°C)	Initial reaction rate	Product linearity (%)
3	TPB	2,4,6 MBS (0.5)	anisole (40)	methanol (20)	100	70	97
4	TPB	t-BuS (1)	anisole (40)	methanol (20)	110	100	97
5	TPB	t-BuS (0.5)	sulfolane (40)	methanol (20)	100	70	93
D	TPP	t-BuS (0.5)	anisole (40)	methanol (20)	100	120	90
E	TPP	t-BuS (1)	sulfolane (40)	methanol (20)	100	60	84
F	DPA3	t-BuS (0.5)	sulfolane (40)	methanol (20)	100	90	82

2,4,6 MBS = 2,4,6-trimethyl-benzene sulphonic acid

Example 6 and comparative examples G-K

The experiments were carried out in a 250 ml magnetically stirred autoclave. The autoclave was charged with 0.25 mmol of palladium(II) acetate, 0.6 mmol of bidentate diphosphine ligand as indicated in Table III, 1 mmol tert-butyl sulphonic acid, 10 ml methyl-3-pentenoate and a specific amount of hydroxyl group containing compound and solvent as indicated in Table III. After being flushed, the autoclave was pressurized with carbon monoxide to a partial pressure as indicated in Table III. Subsequently, the reactor was sealed and the contents were heated to 100 °C and maintained at that temperature for 3 hours. The initial rate of carbonylation is indicated in Table III. The initial rate of carbonylation is defined as the mean rate of carbon monoxide consumption over the first 30% substrate conversion. After cooling, a sample was taken from the contents of the reactor and analysed by GLC. The methyl-3-pentenoate was for nearly 100% converted to diesters. The diester product contained mainly dimethyladipate and 2-methyl dimethylglutarate and a small amount of 2-ethyl dimethylsuccinate. The selectivity towards the linear dimethyladipate is indicated in Table III.

The examples show that the best result is obtained when using 1,2-bis[di(tert-butyl)phospinomethyl]benzene as a ligand and anisole as a solvent. Comparative examples G-K show that the use of an alternative ligand, e.g. 1,3-bis[di(tert-butyl)phospinol]propane or 1,3-P,P'-di(2-phospha-1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-6,9,10-trioxatricyclo[3.3.1.1{3.7}]decyl) propane leads to only moderate product linearity. Remarkably the use of an aprotic solvent in addition to one of the alternative ligands leads to decreased product linearity, whereas the use of

an aprotic solvent in combination with the other alternative ligand leads to increased product linearity.

Table III
Carbonylation of methyl-3-pentenoate

Ex.	Ligand	Solvent (ml)	Hydroxyl group containing compound (ml)	CO (bar)	Initial reaction rate	Product linearity (%)
G	TPP	None	methanol (40)	60	20	89
H	TPP	anisole (40)	methanol (10)	60	100	94
I	DPA3	none	methanol (40)	20	115	84
J	DPA3	anisole (40)	methanol (10)	60	50	70
K	DPA3	anisole (30)	methanol (20)	30	250	80
6	TPB	anisole (40)	methanol (10)	60	150	96

C L A I M S

1. Process for the carbonylation of ethylenically unsaturated compounds having 3 or more carbon atoms by reaction with carbon monoxide and a hydroxyl group containing compound in the presence of a catalyst system including:
- (a) a source of palladium cations;
- (b) a bidentate diphosphine of formula I,
- $$R^1R^2 > P - R^3 - R - R^4 - P < R^5R^6 \quad (I)$$
- wherein P represents a phosphorus atom; R^1 , R^2 , R^5 and R^6 independently represent the same or different optionally substituted organic groups containing a tertiary carbon atom through which the group is linked to the phosphorus atom; R^3 and R^4 independently represent optionally substituted alkylene groups and R represents an optionally substituted aromatic group;
- (c) a source of anions derived from an acid having a pK_a less than 3, as measured at 18 °C in an aqueous solution; carried out in the presence of an aprotic solvent.
2. Process as claimed in claim 1, wherein R represents a phenyl group.
3. Process as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein R^3 and R^4 represents methylene groups.
4. Process as claimed in any one of claims 1-3, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^5 and R^6 represent tert-butyl groups.
5. Process as claimed in any one of claims 1-4, wherein the source of anions is derived from a sulphonic acid.
6. Process as claimed in any one of claims 1-5, wherein the aprotic solvent has a dielectric constant that is below a value of 50 at 298.15 K and 1 bar.

7. Process as claimed in claim 6, wherein the aprotic solvent is anisole.

8. Process as claimed in any one of claims 1-5,
5 wherein the aprotic solvent is an ester carbonylation product of a ethylenically unsaturated compound, carbon monoxide and an alkanol.

9. Process as claimed in any one of claims 1-8, wherein the hydroxyl group containing compound is an alkanol.

10. Process as claimed in any one of claims 1-9, wherein
10 the ethylenically unsaturated compound is internally unsaturated.

PROCESS FOR THE CARBONYLATION OF ETHYLENICALLY UNSATURATED COMPOUNDS

Publication number: WO0168583 (A2)

Publication date: 2001-09-20

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Classification:

- international: **B01J31/18; B01J31/24; C07B61/00; C07C51/14; C07C67/36; C07C67/38; C07C69/24; C07C69/42; C07C69/44; C07C253/30; B01J31/28; C07C255/19; B01J31/16; C07B61/00; C07C51/10; C07C67/00; C07C69/00; C07C253/00; B01J31/26; C07C255/00; (IPC1-7): C07C67/38; C07C69/24**

- European: C07C253/30; B01J31/24; C07C67/38; C07C67/38

Application number: WO2001EP02908 20010314




Priority number(s): EP20000200927 20000314; EP20000309654 20001101

Also published as:

 WO0168583 (A3)
 US2001044556 (A1)
 US2001044556 (A1)
 US6706912 (B2)
 US6706912 (B2)

more >>

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 EP0227160 (A2)
 EP0662467 (A1)
 WO9619434 (A1)

Abstract of WO 0168583 (A2)

Process for the carbonylation of ethylenically unsaturated compounds having 3 or more carbon atoms by reaction with carbon monoxide and an hydroxyl group containing compound in the presence of a catalyst system. The catalyst system includes (a) a source of palladium cations; (b) a bidentate diphosphine of formula (I): $R_1R_2R_3R_4P_2$; > P - $R_1R_2R_3R_4$; - R - $R_1R_2R_3R_4$; -P > $R_1R_2R_3R_4$; wherein P represents a phosphorus atom; $R_1R_2R_3R_4$; $R_1R_2R_3R_4$; $R_1R_2R_3R_4$; and $R_1R_2R_3R_4$; independently represent the same or different optionally substituted organic groups containing a tertiary carbon atom through which the group is linked to the phosphorus atom; $R_1R_2R_3R_4$; and $R_1R_2R_3R_4$; independently represent optionally substituted alkylene groups and R represents an optionally substituted aromatic group; (c) a source of anions derived from an acid having a pKa less than 3, as measured at 18 DEG C in an aqueous solution.; The process is carried out in the presence of an aprotic solvent.

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